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For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1917.

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8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "	15 "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 "

6.50 p.m. and 9.00 a.m. 2.30 to 11.00 p.m.

Every Half-Hour.

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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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SHEK LUNG, dep.	8.40	11.25					5.10	
Shum Chun, dep.	10.25	8.05	4.50	11.45	8.25		7.10	8.05
Sheung Shui, dep.	—	8.15	4.27	11.53	—		6.22	8.15
Fungling, dep.	—	8.25	4.31	11.59	—		6.32	8.25
Tai Po Market, dep.	8.15	8.25	4.42	12.00	—		6.33	—
Tai Po, dep.	8.25	8.35	4.58	12.11	—		6.43	8.35
Shatin, dep.	8.45	8.55	5.12	12.15	—		6.58	8.55
Yuen Hoi, dep.	8.55	9.05	5.22	12.26	—		7.08	—
Yuen Hoi, dep.	8.55	9.05	5.22	12.26	—		7.08	—
Hong Hong, dep.	8.55	9.05	5.22	12.26	—		7.08	—
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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 2nd.

EXTENSIVE FLOODING.

Not for ten years have there been such heavy rains as devastated Northern China for practically two weeks prior to last Saturday. China's Sorrow, the Yellow River, has overflowed its banks to the distress of thousands who find themselves, not for the first time, homeless and destitute, and all the other rivers in the North have, as before, flooded large tracts of country, causing extensive damage to crops and to property. Relief measures so far have not been adequate, largely owing to Peking being engrossed in stirring political problems. As usual in Peking, the unfortunate cart-horses and donkeys are the worst sufferers, wheels being axle-deep in the mud.

PEKING'S GERMAN SCARE.

Whether genuine or inspired, Peking has had its German scare. To understand this, it is necessary to remember that Chang Hsun's mad monarchial project is attributed by many to German machinations and German gold in order to prevent a declaration of war against Germany, and innumerable incidents are quoted in support of this view. Last Thursday General Wei Hsing-wu, who was in charge of the interned Germans at Haitien, close to the Summer Palace, was stated to have been arrested for pro-German activities, as well as the German trainer of police bloodhounds, but the report as regards the former was denied next day by the police—not always, by the way, a sure indication that the original report was false. Public opinion holds that there is a substratum of truth in the report in so far, at least, as it proves that the authorities are guarding against various forms of German and pro-German activity.

PEKINGHO.

Peikho has undoubtedly been considerably popularised since the opening, at the beginning of the season, of the branch railway line to the beach. There seem to be more visitors to this resort every year, and even the war has had no apparent effect. The August incursion this year is particularly large. Prices of most commodities have been cheapened as the result of railway facilities, but naturally the value of property and land has been enhanced.

AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

The monarchial madness of Chang Hsun has had the unlooked for result of establishing a strong government in place of the flabby administration which existed before and which tempted Chang to his fall. It is expected that a beginning will soon be made with the various American enterprises, especially the Siema-Carey railway contracts, but in the interval many of the staff are taking a short holiday in their American homes.

CONSOLIDATING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The language in which Professor Hornbeck described the aims of Yuan Shih-kai and his supporters is singularly applicable to those of Premier Tuan Chi-jui and President Feng Kuo-chang. It is unusual to give precedence to the lesser of two officials, but in the present instance such an apparent breach of etiquette is justified by the facts. In his "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," Professor Hornbeck remarked of the Chinputang: "On the other hand, we find insistence upon a strong, centralized government, putting national above all other interests, manifesting itself conservatively, with a comprehension at once of the condition of the country, of the character of the people and their institutions, and of the forces and influences which must be taken into consideration by practical statesmen dealing with practical problems. In its endeavours to establish a new system the government is not neglecting the background of the past, which must be made the foundation of the edifice which it rears; it is considering the conditions and needs of the nation—for whom the structure is being built; and it has an eye to the future which will determine the ultimate design." Such is the policy of Tuan Chi-jui and his supporters, fortified as it is by the failure of those who championed democracy, of those who thought that China was capable of being transformed suddenly into a representative democracy organised along the lines of a federal Republic.

Whether Tuan Chi-jui achieves the success for his policy which Yuan Shih-kai gained for his before he embarked upon his ill-fated imperial plan remains to be seen. But events up to date afford a reasonable basis for hope. He has secured the assistance of a strong Cabinet representative of the best elements of the "conservative progressive" parties, being a coalition of the Chinputang and Poisyang parties. He has won the cooperation of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, who is now in Peking to assume the duties of President and to advise in a decision as to the immediate policy to be pursued. He has gained the support of the Foreign Ministers. He has also, it is true, brought the Kuomintang into more pronounced hostility, if possible, than before, but as an offset he has proved that the South is not unanimous in opposing him, while he has also shown that he is ready and prepared to take military measures necessary to the disciplining of the Kuomintang irreconcilables, now concentrating in Canton.

The two most important factors making for ultimate unity are the initiation of military movements designed to check any demonstration of force from the South, and the decision of the Acting President to proceed from his previous post at Hankow to Peking. A plan of campaign has been devised enabling an offensive to be undertaken from Hunan, a movement which may make punitive expeditions from the South less popular than the clamour of the Kuomintang would suggest. Most hopeful of all is the arrival of the Acting President on Wednesday. He received a right royal welcome, and made his entry into the capital under most favourable auspices, which should not fail to impress the country. According to his own published statement, he will call upon Li Yuan-hung and endeavour to induce him to retain the Presidency. This may be regarded as a mere formality in compliance with Chinese etiquette, for Li has resolutely declined to remain in a position in which he committed so many blunders. Should the attempt to persuade Li Yuan-hung to resume the post of Chief Executive fail, as is a foregone conclusion, Feng will agree to become Acting President for the remainder of the term. Thus the new administration will have as its responsible head the logical and legal successor of President Li Yuan-hung.

Another important event is related to foreign financial matters. The Committee of the Provisional Government, agreed in January last, are understood to be prepared to make an immediate advance of twenty million dollars for reform and re-organisation purposes, pending the negotiation of a loan of two hundred million dollars (Mex.), the Salt Gabelle to furnish the security. The suppression of trouble in the South will facilitate this transaction. Allied with this is the expected declaration of war by China against Germany, a step which is believed to be brought nearer by the coming of the Acting President to Peking. Parliament, with its illogical and bellicose Kuomintang majority, having proved unworkable, Tuan Chi-jui has invited expressions of opinion on the subject of convening a National Convention composed of representatives from each province. This, another reversion to the practical policy of Yuan Shih-kai's pre-imperial days, is favoured by most intelligent opinion outside of the irreconcilable Kuomintang. Naturally the M.P.s of this party who lose their salaries thereby are not enamoured of it. The Premier, in an official statement, after explaining his own attitude, says: "In laying a firm foundation for the Republic, an organ for the expression of the will of the people is absolutely indispensable. It is true that heretofore there was such an organ in existence, but, unfortunately, on account of its frequently going to the extreme in its actions, it, contrary to expectation, brought about the recent insane attempt of Restoration. Henceforward we will seek to have a popular organ which by its constitution will co-operate with the Government and will be suitable to the present condition of the people. Then the Republican form of government may be hoped to be permanently secured in Eastern Asia, and the peace of China and the tranquillity of the Far East may be promoted. I believe that the policy I have just outlined will suit the present condition of the people, and should be conscientiously carried out. Although there may be opposition from the Radicals, yet in the interests of the nation what I have just said should be put into execution." Already favourable opinions have been telegraphically expressed from eight or nine provinces, and it may be presumed that the Government will very soon call into being a body competent to frame a Parliamentary Election Law and draft a Constitution suitable for the present condition of China and yet sufficiently elastic to provide for the political development of the people.

Much ado has been raised by the allegation that the handing over of General Ting Hwa by the Mixed Court at Shanghai to the Chinese authorities was irregularly brought about, and a storm has resulted in Shanghai. Meanwhile, General Ting and the seals, whose alleged possession led to his arrest, have been brought to Peking.

In spite of the many reports to the contrary, Chang Hsun is still confined to the German barracks in the custody of the Netherlands Legation. One interesting story concerning him was to the effect that he was ready to apologise to the President for the offence he had committed against the Republic and to offer a ransom of five million dollars. It seems almost a pity that such a picturesque tale should not be true. Three of his accomplices, Ministers of the short-lived Imperial Cabinet, have been brought before the tribunal in Peking for preliminary hearing of the charges of treason preferred against them. Interesting disclosures may be expected in due course. Business is still dull in Peking, owing, perhaps, to the fear which the presence of military in the capital always engenders, but normal conditions are being gradually restored, and before long the capital will resume its usual life.

JAPAN AND SHEEP BREEDING.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to raise sheep in Japan, notably some years ago in Kiushu, where a flock of a thousand or more was started, but they did not thrive. Now, however, the Government has taken up the matter of sheep-breeding in earnest. Hokkaido, the northern island, which is so fast becoming an important agricultural and dairy country, from which good butter and cheese and apples are now exported in quantities, has been selected as a suitable place for extensive sheep farming experiments. The Government intends starting sheep-rearing in Hokkaido by importing breeders at regular intervals during the next five years. A beginning has already been made, and the first of the regular shipments of sheep from Australia will arrive shortly with 205 breeders.

SOUTH CHINA'S TRADE IN 1916

MARITIME CUSTOMS REPORTS.

With the exclusion of opium it is remarkable that the year's working shows it to have been the most prosperous on record though still short of the 1913 total, when, of course, opium was included in the total. The reverse of the picture is, of course, the tea trade and its prospects; the giving of preferential treatment by the United Kingdom to Indian tea being a matter of serious import to Foochow. The net import of foreign goods amounted to over 62 million Haikwan taels, an increase of over a million taels compared with 1915, this being attributable to imports direct from abroad and Hongkong.

With regard to cotton yarn the import from Hongkong has ceased and a demand in the Indian commodity has been made up by increased imports of yarn from Japan. The value of Chinese goods exported to Hongkong and abroad shows a decline of over a million Haikwan taels compared with the previous year, the re-export trade being responsible for the whole of the falling off.

Amoy reports more direct consequences of the war chiefly through tonnage difficulties, high freights and irregularity of sailings creating the chief difficulties. Owing to the high cost of everything required—due to the war—the Amoy-Changchow Railway has made no progress, and the question of the railway bridge near the Polam Bridge has had to go into abeyance. In revenue there was a decrease of nearly Hk. Tls. 100,000, and only in case of tonnage dues was there any increase to be reported. In import trade there was a falling off of some three-quarters of a million taels, due principally to higher sterling rates. All classes of piecegoods except drills fell off considerably, and some 600,000 piculs of rice had to be imported to meet the shortage in local crops caused by the lack of rain.

The value of exports of local origin was about the same as the year before—a little over three million taels. The drop in tea amounted only to about 600 piculs with qualities about the average, but in stalk and leaf tobacco, short crops brought about a decrease of 10,000 piculs. With regard to treasure there was a reversal of the usual state of affairs when there was an excess of Hk. Tls. 2,027,199 of exports of gold and silver over the imports. It has been an invariable rule in other years for the imports to exceed the exports, and in the previous ten years the average excess was in the neighbourhood of 2½ million taels.

The declaration of independence at Swatow last year brought with it the consequent dislocation of trade. With the death of General Wu, who had kept a firm hand over the district, brigands and members of the Triad Society again resumed their mispractices, which culminated in the seizure of Swatow on March 30th, and it was not until some time later that confidence was fully restored. There was a deficit of over ten per cent. in the revenue for the year, which amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,124,779. The import of foreign goods showed a falling off of nearly two millions in a total of Hk. Tls. 14,628,485, and, as compared with 1914, a deficit of nearly seven million taels, the chief factor in this being the discontinuance of the imports of opium.

No German aniline dyes were received during 1916, and the result has been that more than half of the native dyeing factories have had to close. Before the outbreak of the war dyes in cases containing 200 bottles were sold at \$30 or \$40 a case. In November 1915 the price jumped to \$1,200 a case. Last year, the price fell to \$300 after most frantic speculation.

The exports of Chinese goods fell away by about Hk. Tls. 200,000, but are still about Hk. Tls. 2,000,000 higher than in 1913 or 1914. In this connection it has to be remembered that prices have gone up in recent years. The shortage of dyestuff the world brought about an expansion of 20,000 piculs in the indigo exports.

It was a trying year for Canton and the trade of the port suffered accordingly. The net value of the trade, after deducting opium values, was Hk. Tls. 108,000,000. This is good, but the merits of the returns are discounted by allowances for appreciation in the values of goods imported and exported. The total revenue for the year was Hk. Tls. 2,223,725 as against Hk. Tls. 2,398,384 in 1915, a decrease of seven per cent. The net value of the foreign import trade showed a decrease, roughly, of Hk. Tls. 800,000 at Hk. Tls. 25,045,000. In cotton goods there has been a decrease of about 18 per cent., and, on account of the higher prices paid for the foreign goods in this line, local fabrics are becoming serious competitors of foreigners. The value of the exports of Chinese goods amounted to Hk. Tls. 61,077,491 and re-exports to Hk. Tls. 1,116,261, a total of Hk. Tls. 62,193,752 as against Hk. Tls. 49,551,769 during the previous year. Trade coastwise showed a decrease, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 30 per cent. on shipments to Hongkong and abroad. Silk exports rose by over 4,000 piculs for the raw commodity and by over 4,000 piculs for refuse silk. The total value of junk trade passing through Canton was Hk. Tls. 36,210,349, a decrease of about three millions as compared with the previous year, a falling off attributed solely to the anarchism that prevailed subsequent to the declaration of independence in April which considerably affected Chanchuen.

NON-COMBATANT VICTIMS OF THE PEKING FIGHTING.

The number of non-combatants killed or wounded during the recent fighting between Republicans and Imperialists in Peking is given by the Police as follows:—44 persons were killed by stray bullets, 9 persons disabled for life, 120 persons slightly wounded. More than 120 houses were completely or partially demolished. The Ministry of the Interior has decided to appropriate a big sum for relief purposes.

REFRIGERATED GOODS FROM HANKOW.

CLAIM AGAINST UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Rowland has heard the case of Messrs. Vestey Bros., Ltd., v. the Union Insurance Society of Canton. Sir J. Simon, for plaintiffs, said it was a claim, under a policy of marine insurance dated July, 1913, for the defendants' share of a particular average loss on a cargo of frozen poultry damaged on a voyage from Hankow to the United Kingdom, and carried on the *Brookdale*, belonging to the Blue Star Line.

The main question in the case was whether the loss of this frozen poultry was caused by stoppage of the refrigerating machinery of the ship for more than 24 consecutive hours. The cargo was valued at £132,000, and was shipped for delivery in London and Liverpool. The policy subscribed to by defendants was for £5,000 against usual perils free of particular average.

But to pay any damage, including inherent vice, if caused by stoppage of refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. Those were the important words. The ship also had these words: "Seaworthiness of refrigerating machinery, etc., admitted, including all exceptions as per Bill of Lading." That meant that the Underwriter was not to be entitled to set up against the assured as a defence any state of facts which by the exceptions in the Bill of Lading were not entitled to be set up as between the assured and the shipowner. The main point, however, was the question as to the stoppage of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. In the body of the policy the words used were: "breakdown of refrigerating machinery, as per clause in slip attached." So there the word used was "breakdown" as against the word "stoppage" in the slip. The total loss alleged was £10,632, of which the defendants' proportion was £407 odd.

In their defence the defendants denied that there was any breakdown of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. They denied the damage alleged, and said if there was damage it was not recoverable under the policy. Alternatively they said the *Brookdale* was unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage from Hankow, in that the starboard and centre boilers were not tight and strong, but were in a leaky and defective condition. Further, alternatively, the defendants said the ship was unseaworthy after she left Saigon, among other reasons because she was overloaded.

The plaintiffs replied that the vessel was perfectly seaworthy, and even if she were not, having regard to the conditions of the contract, it could not affect the liability of the defendants.

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Rowland said the risk insured against is breakdown of refrigerating machinery involving stoppage for more than 24 hours' duration and damage to cargo. It happened that during part of the voyage between Colombo and Aden part of the refrigerating machinery was stopped and compressor No. 2 was put out. The underwriters did not insure against the machinery failing to refrigerate adequately, nor do I think that a failure of that sort was failure which the parties would contemplate was to be measured by a duration of hours. I think there must be a defect developed in the machinery grave enough either to bring the ship to a standstill or enough to cause those in charge of it—as the most prudent course—to stop the vessel for repairs. That is what I think "breakdown" or "stoppage" in. Here it appears that the refrigerating machinery was losing gas to the extent that it was running badly. It did not stop; nor did it threaten to stop, nor was there the slightest reason in the machinery itself to cause the engineer to wish to stop, except for a short time to pack up the gas bags or something of that kind. There was nothing which would make the engineer desire to interrupt the working of the machinery for a substantial time. It happened, however, that the wasteful running of the machines made the engineer run short of carbon dioxide, and it further happened—and this is a necessary link in the history of the matter—that by a piece of bad fortune the engineer could not get a further adequate supply of the gas at Colombo. Therefore—not in order to repair any breakdown in the machinery, but in order to economise the consumption of carbon dioxide—the engineer cut out No. 2 compressor. When he got more he put it on again. There had been no breakdown, but the engineer had been temporarily short of gas, and that, in my judgment, is all that happened.

Judgment for defendant, with costs.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, August 14th:—
8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 16th:—
8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Saiyungpun Division.
Tuesday, August 14th:—
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, August 17th:—
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Queen's College Division.
Monday, August 13th:—
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 16th:—
3 p.m., Bandaging Practice.
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
(Ed.) E. RALPHS.
Officer in Charge of District.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1917.

LINE FROM NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD.

A report is in circulation (according to the *Manchuria Daily News*) to the effect that a railway to connect New York with Petrograd is in contemplation. The line would run from New York through Canada and Alaska to the Behring Straits, where channel steamers would make connection with a railway running down the coast and linking up with the trans-Siberian line.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, I am very glad to see that there is at least one person in Hongkong who continues to take an interest in the soldier's misfortunes. As no one had any reply to make to the letter from "Justice" I suppose we must assume that no answer has been received, or else that the reply has been an unsatisfactory one.

Now, gentlemen of Hongkong, what about it? Are your efforts to be as impotent as those of the tape-bound Service officials? Cannot you drive it into the heads of the people who "misgovern" us that the injustice wants rectifying now, not in six months' time? Send a cablegram every day until they take action—let us know the cost and we will pay for it, even if it means going without our one supper per week. Stop your Military Contribution to the Imperial Government; hold a public meeting; in fact, do anything you can think of, but for heaven's sake don't give it best. Remember, gentlemen, you may require our help some day.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

HOPEFUL.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1917.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Dollars, shillings—all the same, What's it matter, 'tis a game, The dollar now is two and eight And may achieve a higher rate, Or p'raps to-morrow we shall see It rise at least to three and three.

One day, no doubt, we'll gladly fix A thousand more at four and six, Or, what more terrifying still, A shock enough to make one ill, We'll wake to find it one and eight Or p'raps an even lower rate.

Or we may hear the shops declare— "It is distinctly most unfair." For those whose pay depends on 'change To have to suffer by our range Of prices; now the dollar's high, At half price we must let them buy.

Or, p'raps some giants of commerce Will open wide their well-filled purses, And, when we draw our monthly screw, Expecting only what is due, We'll find a hundred dollar bill To gild the bitter, bitter pill.

Or it may be we soon shall find Some really philanthropic mind Who, decked with some authority In Lloyd George's new Ministry, Can see what folly 'tis that we From Income-tax should not be free.

Our senses boggle at the thought That soon our pay may sink to naught. To do our country's work we're here, You can't expect we'll raise a cheer 'Cause business in Hongkong is grand And dollars countless as the sand.

Our privilege it is to grouse, Though we're as harmless as a mouse, E'en though deaf ears receive our plaint And try the patience of a saint We'll carry on and think it fun If but a final victory's won.

A SUFFERER.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. W. H. STONE, OF TOKYO.

The Committee of the Tokyo Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas has passed the following resolution in reference to the death of Mr. W. H. Stone, the last of the foreign advisers to the Government of Japan, and father of Mr. P. E. F. Stone, of Hongkong:—

The Committee places on record its sense of loss in the death of Mr. William Henry Stone, one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of this branch of the Patriotic League. For the long period of 46 years Mr. Stone served the Imperial Japanese Government with unremitting diligence, faithfulness and great ability. His character and work so commended him that by two successive Emperors he was honoured with the very highest decorations ever granted to a British subject in ordinary life. In private relations Mr. Stone was the soul of kindness and generosity, and was beloved by a wide circle of friends. In his day he was a Vice-President of the Tokyo Club, held the highest Masonic offices, and took his full share in every movement for the public good in Tokyo. During the war Mr. Stone gave freely to all causes and, until failing health prevented him, he was a regular attendee at the League Committee meetings. His fellow members on this Committee now desire to pay this last small tribute to their warm-hearted colleague. They direct that this minute be put on their records and that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Stone's relatives through Mr. Hill.—(Sd.) VIRIAN E. BOWDEN, Chairman; JOHN SYMONDS, Corresponding Secretary.

SPORT.
WATER POLO.

In the return match for the R.A. Polo Cup, at the V.R.C. on Friday evening, the 88th Company defeated the men from Stonecutters by three goals to nil, thus winning the cup. The game was not a very satisfactory one, as there were only about four feet of water in the bath and the players had the greatest difficulty in avoiding standing on, or kicking, the bottom of the bath during play.

CRICKET.

It is announced that the R.G.A. will run a Regimental Cricket team this season, in addition to the usual Company teams. Clubs desiring fixtures should communicate with the Hon. Sec., Lieut. E. H. Wilkinson, 88th Company R.G.A., Mount Davis.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.
A FORTNIGHT'S ACTIVITIES.

During the past fortnight the City Hall Work Party have packed:—

85 shirts, 4 officers' shirts (silk), 50 pairs flannel pyjamas, 6 pairs cotton pyjamas, 28 cotton night-shirts, 45 bed jackets, 1 reversible bed-jacket, 101 vests, 20 shrouds, 17 pairs slippers, 2 pair invalide boots, 2 hold-alls, 114 handkerchiefs, 29 small pillows, 518 milk covers, 62 knitted floor scrubbers, 40 knitted eye-banages, 16 cap bandages, 6 pairs operation stockings, 2 pairs knitted drawers.

To the above list the Chinese Ladies' Work Party contributed the small pillows, together with many other articles; and the Italian Convent sent eye-banages, and cotton and flannel shirts.

Mrs. Sutton's Work Party in Manila sent a splendid consignment, consisting of 52 small pillows, with covers, 10 shirts, 6 night-shirts, 1 pair pyjamas, 58 milk covers, 18 shrouds, 5 caps, 2 comfort bags, 9 knitted wash-cloths, 8 kit-bags, 32 mops, 7 packs cards and magazines.

The pillows were stuffed with rags by kindergarten children, whose ages range from 3 to 9 years, and this is all they can do for the "good soldiers."

The knitted drawers were a donation—and a valuable one—made of strong Scotch wool and representing many weeks' work. They come from Quarry Bay, where also lives the lady who makes about half of our number of knitted slippers. The rest are given in by an old resident in Hongkong, whose weekly output would certainly astonish workers at home in England. Nothing daunted by the Summer heat or her 40-odd years in the Colony, she brings in every Tuesday, slippers, shirts, vests, invalide boots and reversible bed-jackets—averaging articles, besides cutting out on two days a week.

The silk shirts were made from a length of Chefoo silk that was presented to us. Should any other kind friend wish to send us a present of material, he may be quite sure of appreciation and that his gift will be speedily and economically made up, and sent off to the trenches or hospitals in the form of garments each one with a mark, "Hongkong," sewn into it.

I would like at the same time to mention that we would be glad of old table-cloths, to cut up into tray-cloths. We have received letters from the Red Cross Depots in Bombay and Calcutta, welcoming our offer of help, and saying that all of the articles made by us would be of great value to them. We have therefore addressed our last three cases to India.—ETHEL M. STONE.

MILITARY SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

There can be no doubt (says the N.C. Daily News) as to the reception of the Military Service Bill which passed its first reading in the Hongkong Legislative Council on Thursday. The bill makes all British subjects between 18 and 35 liable for military service in the Colony when called up. Compulsory service outside the Colony is not definitely excluded from the measure, but this is not contemplated in the special circumstances prevailing in Hongkong at the present time. Following the outbreak of war the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Reserves, Special Reserves and Special Police, undertook by no means light duties in order to relieve a portion of the garrison troops for service elsewhere. How many regulars have been retained in the colony is a military secret, but Territorial battalions from Home have compelled their training there. Nevertheless the duties so readily performed by the volunteer organizations have been a tax upon them, particularly as Hongkong has contributed its quota to the Home armies, and it has been felt for some time that the work has been more exacting because of a minority of slackers. The Bill will ensure that every man does his duty and that those exempted from military service will be freed from any suspicion on their patriotism.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
AN ASSAULT CASE.

The case was resumed before Mr. Dyer Ball in which Mrs. F. L. Everest, of No. 8, Bonham Road, charged three Chinese women with assaulting her on the 31st ult., and also with using abusive and insulting language.

Further evidence was taken, and at the conclusion of the hearing his Worship dismissed the cross-summons brought against the complainant by the defendants, and bound each defendant over in a personal bond of \$30 for six months.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF COAL.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday, the Chinese coxswain and one of the crew of Messrs. Gande, Price & Company's steam launch *Perfection* were charged with receiving a ton of coal from the steam launch *Shun Ho*, owned and operated by the Taikoo Dock Company.

Inspector Gordon said that on Friday, Mr. Bird, head watchman of the Taikoo Dockyard, and two detectives from the Water Police Station boarded a boat at Day View, and whilst passing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company's aerated water factory they saw Messrs. Gande, Price & Company's launch *Perfection* and the Taikoo Company's launch *Shun Ho* lying close together. Closer observation disclosed that the crew of the *Shun Ho* were passing coal from their launch to the *Perfection*. Upon discovering that they were observed by Mr. Bird and the detectives, the crews of the two launches endeavoured to escape. The first defendant managed to climb over some small boats and reach the shore. There he attempted to hide himself, but was found and arrested by one of the detectives. The second defendant was arrested aboard the *Perfection*. The other members of the crew of the *Perfection* made good their escape, but three of the *Shun Ho*'s crew were caught and taken into Police custody. They would be charged in conjunction with the two defendants.

Inspector Gordon added that he considered the case one of considerable importance. Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the first defendant and applied for bail. He stated that Messrs. Gande, Price & Company wished to retain the services of his client and asked that bail be fixed at \$300. His Worship addressing Mr. C. Bond, of Messrs. Gande, Price & Company, who was in Court on behalf of his firm, asked whether or not Mr. Bond thought the first defendant would turn up if he was released on \$200 bail. Mr. Bond replied that he did not know, and his Worship fixed bail at \$500, and adjourned the case.

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

At the twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., on August 3rd, Mr. E. H. Parker, Chairman, said:—During the year under review new applications for assurance amounting to Tls. 5,491,551.50 were received against which policies for Tls. 5,143,371.50 were issued and applications for Tls. 347,890 were postponed or declined.

The total insurance in force as at March 31st, 1917, was Tls. 20,457,175.15. The total assets now amount to Tls. 4,585,093.53, being an increase over the preceding year of Tls. 831,445.63.

The average rate of interest earned for the year is equivalent to 6.50 per cent. of the assurance fund, which is very satisfactory.

The total income for the year from premiums, interest, rents and dividends amounted to Tls. 1,071,531.97 after deducting income-tax.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to Tls. 675,896.78, making a total of Tls. 2,751,587.26 paid out under these headings since the company's inception.

The first three months of this year shows an increase in new business over the first three months of the year under review, and everything points to a very satisfactory year.

The statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31st were passed, and it was resolved that the financial year of the company be altered so as to terminate in future on December 31st instead of March 31st.

The appointment of Mr. John Hays as director was confirmed, and Mr. E. T. Byrne was re-elected as a director.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Several American soldiers have left Tientsin for war service in France.

Mr. J. D. Read, Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Ningpo railways, has left in order to devote himself to active service.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Oswald Stanhope Benbow-Rowe, K. O. Shropshire Light Infantry, who took command of two companies and gallantly led them to their objective. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative. Captain Benbow-Rowe was, until the outbreak of the war, with Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., in Shanghai and Kobe.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.
CHIEFLY "NOTHING DOING."

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPUM. The stocks on August 9th were 290 chests of Patna, 103 of Benares, 135 of Malwa, and five of Persian and Turkish. During the interval 48 chests of Persian and Turkish opium were exported. In uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on August 9th was 45 chests of Patna, and 155 chests of Benares. Four chests of Patna and 17 chests of Benares were boiled by Government Monopoly.

EXPORTS. There is no change to report in the condition of Feathers, and there is no business passing in Cargo Ginger, Galangal, Cassia Oil or Star Aniseed Oil. Saigon Cassia is also a dull trade and there is no change to report in the innaminate condition of the Bristles trade.

IMPORTS. The Cotton Yarn market has eased off somewhat owing to a lessened demand from dealers, who have for the present satisfied their requirements. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$165-\$205, No. 12s at \$188-\$202, No. 16s at \$211-\$245, No. 20s at \$260-\$300. Arwais 4,500 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments, nil. Unsold stock 2,000 bales. Bargains 30,000 bales. The demand for Woollens has been good, and orders have been placed for April and May, deliveries to be made next year. At the moment, business appears to have slackened off a bit. There has been some inquiry for Raw Cottons. As to Metals, business has been dull. Nails and Tinplates are lower locally, with little demand. There has been business in Steel Bars and Plates. No new business is reported, local prices in most cases being below replacing cost. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal, and no change to report in Petroleum Products. No quotations are given for Coal. The Sugar market is active, at advanced rates for Java.

The stock of flour is about 300,000 sacks. Quotations: American patent \$4.65 per sack, American straight \$3.50 per sack, Japanese 2nd patent \$3.15 per sack, Japanese 3rd patent \$3.10 per sack, Japanese straight \$3.20 per sack. Shanghai flour \$3.20 per sack.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following despatch from the Secretary of State:—

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have decided that goods brought to the United Kingdom for transshipment to destinations overseas should be subject to the usual prohibitions of importation into and exportation from this country.

A general licence has, however, been issued under which import licences will be required in the case of goods brought to the United Kingdom in neutral vessels for transshipment.

The Director of the War Trade Department has given notice that in view of the existing shipping situation it is not considered desirable that vessels coming to the United Kingdom should bring cargo for transshipment to foreign countries, and that it may be necessary to restrict considerably the issue of export licences.

The Director of the War Trade Department has also given notice that transshipments for permission to transship should be made on a special form, copies of which may be obtained on personal application at any Customs House. This form, duly filled up, is to be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, together with the usual transshipment entries, and when an application is made to transship goods to neutral countries in Europe, the usual guarantees, certificates, or undertakings required for the exportation of similar goods from the United Kingdom should as a rule be attached to the form.

It is recognised that this last procedure may not be practicable where guarantees, etc., appropriate to direct shipments, from overseas have already been obtained by the ultimate consignees, and in such cases it will be sufficient for the present if the reference number of such documents is quoted.

FREIGHT AND RECIPROCITY

The Canton Silk Circular, which accompanies the fortnightly report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, includes the following comment:—

The question of freight to Continental ports is causing some apprehension. The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. circulate a notice that their steamers will be sent round the Cape for a time. The French Mail propose to take shipments of silks to Marseilles via Suez, but talk of reserving the space at their disposal exclusively for operators of French nationality which, considering the facilities offered by the P. & O. boats to French, does not speak much for the feeling of reciprocity by the French.

P. & O. TO TAKE OVER A FLEET OF 76 STEAMERS.

The details of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's proposal to take over the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Ltd., provide that the ordinary shares in the New Zealand Co. shall be acquired in consideration of 10s of P. & O. deferred stock and 30s. cash for each ordinary share. It is proposed to increase the capital of the P. & O. Co. by the creation of £500,000 additional deferred stock, this bringing the total capital up to £6,944,553.

The 10s. of P. & O. deferred stock is worth in the market over 30s. so that, together with the 30s. cash, the ordinary shareholders of the New Zealand Co. will obtain over 60s. for each ordinary share. The property of the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand includes a fleet of 76 steamers of 252,146 tons gross.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

GARLOCK PACKING Co.,

ENGINE PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION."GARLOCK" STYLE No. 900
JOINTING.

MADE OF CANADIAN LONG FIBRE ASBESTOS.

THE BEST SHEET PACKING PRODUCED FOR
HIGH PRESSURE AND SUPERHEATED STEAM.

SIZES 1/32 TO 1/8.

"GARLOCK" SPECIAL HYDRAULIC
ROCK HARD RING PACKING.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES

FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

19

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1487-3

Powell & Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1860

Black Printed

BED SPREADS

FAST COLOURS.

PRINTED TABLECOVERS

CRETONNES

TAFFETAS

SEE WINDOW OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE

A SMALL HOUSE with Tennis Court. Peak district preferred. Apply—
"X. Y. Z." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 10TH.

A Liberal Education provided in English, Commercial Subjects, Modern Languages and Chinese at very moderate charges.
The School is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.
Application to the Fr. Director.
[937]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1917. [938]

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF HANGKONG.

FOR SALE

TWIN SCREW, Steel, Self-Propelling Suction Dredger "PELICAN", and Floating Pipe Line, built by Messrs. W. SIMONS & COMPANY, Rotterdam, 1908.
DREDGER—Length 208 feet by 20 feet beam; maximum draught 10 feet 7 inches. Two sets of triple expansion surface condensing propelling and two sets pumping engines with 4 boilers. Two 30" centrifugal pumps with nominal capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of sand or silt per hour lifting from a depth of 35 feet and delivering through 3.0 inch feet of pipe line.
FLOATING PIPE LINE in 55 lengths of steel pipe 50 feet long and 42 inches diameter on circular steel pontoons 20 feet diameter and 4 feet 4 inches deep.
Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY,
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF HANGKONG,
Post Box No. 85,
Rangoon, Burma. [939]

NOTICE

THE "Associating Promoters de Instrução do Macau" requires TWO SCHOOL MASTERS of British Nationality, to teach English and Commerce in the "Escola de Inglez Pratic" which is under its charge. The Committee of the said Association invites those who would like to fill up these vacancies to send in their applications with documents, or their Copies, up to the 25th instant, with particulars as to their qualifications and competency for the said posts. The salary of each School Master will be \$22.50 per month and the teaching will be five days a week of five hours a day, divided into two periods, morning and afternoon. There will be the usual Holidays on every THURSDAY and SUNDAY, the Official Holidays, One Week at Christmas and also at Easter, besides the long vacations, during part of the month of July and the whole of the month of August.
P. J. DA LUIZ,
President of the Committee.
Macao, 8th August, 1917. [938]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.
Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.
Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.
Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directed by the University.
The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917. [932]

WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British Fire Insurance Companies invites applications for AGENCIES in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports.
Apply—
Box 8,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[927]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.
Apply stating experience, etc.
Box No. 131,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[928]

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER capable of taking charge of an old-established Printing Office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of the Linotype Machine preferred. Good prospects to competent man.
Apply with references and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[912]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th 1917, both days inclusive.
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917. [919]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [929]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for Account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1917. [935]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54245, 10208 to 10207, 52940 to 52949, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55816 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88208 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir Cecil Maude, have been LOST or STOLEN, and that this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [926]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [958]

FOR SALE

PACKETS OF PORTUGUESE POSTAGE STAMPS (no duplicate) containing:
40 Stamps for \$1.00 50 Stamps for \$2.75
50 " " 1.25 " " 3.25
60 " " 1.75 " " 4.00
70 " " 2.25 " " 4.50
792
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
[921]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[907]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TODAY (MONDAY)
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 2 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—
All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 5th day of April, 1884.
Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—874 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$4.76.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DISTRESS ASSURANCE BANK,
Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [918]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WATSON & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
All the pieces of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 208.
In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$88.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMEET.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [923]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRINCE OF WALES, 4th Floor, 3 months.
FLATS, "WILL DOLL BUILDINGS," Wanchai.
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEEL,
Care of COMPASS ROADS DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
[894]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 8, Peak Road, SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.
HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.
Apply to—
DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.
[808]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[828]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[81]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BEILIOS TERRACE.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, Kowloon.
ONE GARDEN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[80]

INTIMATION

BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment of BATHING CAPS.

In all the latest Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

DEATHS.

FARRELL—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 3rd, HENRY AUGUSTUS FARRELL, formerly Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 68 years.
SOUSA—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 5th, ROZENDO CAMO DA SILVA e SOUSA (for 28 years in the employ of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.), aged 47 years.
KNIGHT—At Chefoo, on July 10th, of pneumonia poisoning, the Rev. W. PERCY KNIGHT, of the China Inland Mission, Pingyang, Shansi.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH AUGUST, 1917.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Mr. HENDERSON has persuaded the Labour Conference, by a majority of more than three to one, to send delegates to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm. The project was opposed by the Executive of the Labour Party, and, in seconding an amendment to it, Mr. GEORGE BARNES, M.P., pointed out that America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented and that, consequently, the British delegates would have to discuss peace-terms with Germans, on the one hand, and Dutch-Scandinavians, on the other. The Germans, as M. RISOIR, the French Premier, declared recently, will be merely mandatories of the KAISER, for the German Socialist Minority, which retains its independence, is not likely to be the source from which the German delegates will be drawn; while the neutrals will be prepared to vote for peace on any terms. In any case, so long as the German armies in the field remain undefeated there can be no hope of arranging peace-terms acceptable to the Allies, and certainly no one section of the people can be allowed to arrogate to itself the right to decide or dictate the issue of a war which has called for an equality of sacrifice from all classes of the nation. Mr. HENDERSON argues that to refuse to participate in the Conference would give rise to a lamentable misunderstanding of our war-aims by the Russians, and

this point is urged by M. BRANTINO, the leader of the Swedish Socialists, who has done much to check the activities of the German Imperialists in his own country. Mr. HENDERSON, during his recent visit to Russia, made it perfectly clear that unless the Russians were prepared to regard the Conference merely as consultative, and not as mandatory, British Labour could not be associated with it, and it is on this understanding that the invitation has been accepted. As Secretary of the Labour Party Mr. HENDERSON will, no doubt, be one of the British delegates, and, in order to prevent any misunderstanding of the capacity in which he will attend, he has resigned his seat in the War Cabinet. While it cannot be denied that the greater number of nations—and, more especially, belligerent nations—represented the greater will be the importance attaching to the Conference, yet it is not desirable that the Germans should be allowed to pose as people who, having been driven to draw the sword in self-defence, are ready now, as always, for reconciliation on any reasonable terms, and to make us appear in Russian eyes as implacable foes who refuse to be baulked of our prey. Nor, perhaps, is it advisable that the German case should pass unchallenged, though, on the other hand, there is a grave risk that if we appear before a packed jury of nations interested in a speedy termination of hostilities the verdict will be adverse to us and tend to rehabilitate Germany in the eyes of the world. It may have been with the object of guarding against this that Mr. SMILLIE suggested that Labour in the British Dominions, Belgium, and America, should be approached to send delegates. If, however, it is true, as some of the newspapers assert, that no importance is attached to the Stockholm Conference by the new Russian Government—and the statement is confirmed by the PREMIER's letter of protest to Mr. HENDERSON—it is a grave mistake to give any countenance to it, and Mr. HENDERSON cannot be too severely censured for misrepresenting the situation. In view of the wide divergence between the peace-terms to be submitted to the Conference by the German and British delegates, respectively, it would appear to be a sheer waste of time to attempt to reach any understanding as the result of discussion. For example, the German "Socialists" urge that there shall be no annexations or indemnities; that Alsace and Lorraine shall remain German; that Ireland, Egypt and India be made autonomous; that the arming of merchant ships be prohibited; that all straits and inter-oceanic canals be internationalised; that articles of food and clothing be exempted from contraband; and that the definition of blockade be revised. The British insist upon the liberation and compensation of Belgium; the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France; the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the wishes of the Poles; the freedom of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia from the tyranny of the Turks; the conversion of Constantinople into a neutral free port; the settlement of the Balkan question by a conference of the Balkan peoples, and an International Commission; and the right of the forcibly annexed populations of Europe to control their own destinies.

St. Joseph's College, Macao, re-assembles on September 10th.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's dividend for the half-year ended June 30th is payable to-day.
Among those who left the Colony for Japan during the week end were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ram, Mrs. G. P. Jordan and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson.

For the month of August the China and Japan War Savings Association has collected £44,000, which constitutes a record. The membership in July numbered 2,133, and the subscriptions amounted to £20,119. Since the Association started in September of last year it has collected £233,419.
A Whist Drive was held by the Naval Games Club in the Royal Naval Canteen on Friday evening. The attendance was small, but an enjoyable evening was spent. The prize-winners were—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Black; 2nd, Mrs. Winfield; 3rd, Mrs. Mace. Men—1st, Mr. Allen; 2nd, Mr. Tindall; 3rd, Mr. H. N. Cousins.
Mr. Staley carried out the duties of M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, of Shanghai, have left to spend a few weeks at Peitaiho. During Mr. Stephen's absence Mr. R. R. Hynd will be in charge of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
The Services' Entertainment Fund provided two outings for the 88th Co. during the week. On Wednesday a Company outing took place to Castle Peak Bay, a large number of Artillerymen from Mt. Davis and Belchers participating. Luncheon and tea were served en route. On Saturday the Junior N.C.O.s, assisted by the S.E.F., held their annual outing. This consisted of a trip round the island. The party proceeded to Stanley, partaking of luncheon on the way. After bathing, boating and sight-seeing, the party completed the journey, an enjoyable tea being served by the very hard-working committee who made the arrangements.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

THE WAR ISSUE.

PEKING, August 10th.

The Cabinet to-day considered the war issue but without coming to any decision. It is understood that a Declaration of war against Germany will be made on Monday.

PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

Twelve prisoners escaped from the model prison this morning, killing one warden and wounding six others, including the Superintendent. Four have been rearrested.

THE CONSORTIUM LOAN.

It is expected that the Consortium Banks will advance ten million dollars to the Government when cabled authority is received from their home offices.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE SENATE.

SHANGHAI, August 12th.

Liang Chi-chao visited the President and asked him to convene the Senate immediately. Feng Kuo-chang replied that he must wait for the south and west Provinces to telegraph their views.

DECLARATION OF WAR TO BE ISSUED.

The Cabinet met and decided the question of controlling German merchants, ships, banks, and residents.
The declaration of war against Germany will be issued next Tuesday.

TYPHOON WARNINGS

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
August 11th, 10.15 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparri, moving W.N.W.
5.15 p.m., August 11th.
Cyclone or Typhoon 121 degrees Long. E. 19 degrees Lat. N. moving W. N. W.

STORM SIGNALS.

With reference to notification No. 283 published in the Gazette of June 15th, the following additional explanation is published for general information:—
Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed, it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

HONGKONG RAINFALLS.

RECORDS BROKEN.

The Director of the Royal Observatory, Mr. T. F. Claxton, has added an interesting note to the meteorological observations for July.
He says that the rainfall at the Observatory, 30.075 inches, was the greatest on record for July, the previous record being 28.235 inches in 1886. It has been exceeded in other months, however, 48.34 inches fell in May, 1889; 34.375 inches in June, 1892; and 30.595 inches in September, 1906.
The greatest hourly fall was 2.355 inches between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 a.m. on the 15th. This has been exceeded on two occasions in July, 1886, 3.48 inches, and 1910, 2.55 inches.
The heaviest rainfall on record occurred in May, 1889. From 2nd. 3h. a.m. to 3rd. 5h. p.m., 33.11 inches fell, of which more than 16 inches fell in the 7 hours ending 6.30 a.m. on the 30th.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 10th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Labour Executive vote, of the 8th May, by which it was agreed that the Executive would not associate itself in any way with the Stockholm Conference, and declaring that the calling of a Conference by Dutch Socialists was irregular, was reaffirmed yesterday.

Mr. Henderson's attitude with regard to his recommendation, to send delegates to Stockholm, is unchanged.

PETERBURG, August 10th.

In a telegram from Stockholm the Socialist leader, M. Branting, appeals to the British workers to send delegates to Stockholm and thus prevent a misunderstanding on the part of Russia.

LONDON, August 10th.

The important and long-anticipated Labour Party Conference on the question as to whether representatives should participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, met to-day at Westminster, Mr. F. W. Purdy, the Chairman of the Party, presiding over 800 delegates.

The Russian representatives, visiting the Allied countries, were also present.

The Delegates included Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Trade Unions Federation; Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Smilie, the President of the Miners' Federation, and the Labourite Members of the House of Commons—Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. J. R. Hodge, and also the Belgian Cabinet Minister, M. Vandervelde.

The Chairman said that no peace would be satisfactory which did not secure complete freedom from the nightmare of aggressive militarism. He was sure their Russian comrades would not exchange their hard-won freedom for a sham freedom, under the heel of Prussian militarism. Neither the Russians nor we wanted a separate peace. Great Britain and Russia must stand shoulder to shoulder until a righteous peace was obtained. He emphasised that the decision they were about to make would probably be the most important in the history of the Labour movement.

Mr. Henderson, who was cheered on rising, said that he spoke from a deep sense of responsibility because the resolution of the Executive would doubtless be founded on information he had supplied and because grave doubts had been cast on his attitude. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia was constantly changing if justice was to be done to the merits of the case or to his personal actions. When he was in Russia he pointed out the impossibility of British Labour participating in an international conference until the previous decision in the matter had been reversed. The Russians still maintained that the Conference should be binding, but participation in a binding conference would place British Labour in a most dangerous position. Mr. Henderson emphasised that a definite rejection of the whole proposal would have been most fatal, in view of the condition of public opinion in Russia. Then he made it unmistakably plain that he could not advise the Labour Party to reverse its decision and accept the Conference on the Russian conditions, but he intimated that if the Russians were prepared to change the Conference from an obligatory to a consultative conference, he recommended a reversal of the decision. The Russians clearly wanted a binding conference, in order to discuss actual peace terms. He made it as plain as possible that if British representatives participated in the Conference, there could be no question of negotiating peace terms. Our case was still not properly understood in Russia and a point-blank refusal to consider the question would have done incalculable harm.

Mr. Henderson concluded by stating that he still favoured a consultative conference, with the proper safeguards, and appealed to the delegates to decide the matter from the standpoint of national interests.

The Labour Party Conference adjourned to consider its decision.

LATER.

The Conference, resuming in the afternoon, the principal resolution moved was "That the invitation to the International Conference at Stockholm be accepted on the condition that the Conference should be consultative and not mandatory."

An amendment was moved—"That no peace had been made out for sending delegates to a Conference including enemy delegates."

The amendment added "That this Conference should adjourn sine die."

The motion was moved on behalf of the textile workers, and the Miners' amendment, by the dock labourers.

The mover of the amendment said that it would be treason to the rank and file of the party if the resolution was carried.

Mr. George Barnes, M.P., in seconding the amendment, declared that the proposed Conference at Stockholm would defeat the aims with which Britain had entered the war. This was not the time to discuss peace; moreover, America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be reneged. If British delegates went they would have to discuss peace with Germans on the one hand and Dutch Scandinavians on the other. The latter would be in a position to vote for peace on any terms. He pointed out that the difference between a mandatory conference and a consultative conference was very small.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, supporting the resolution, had a mixed reception. He was much interrupted and above the din Mr. Will Thorne shouted—"Whom do you represent?" Another shouted—"The Seamen's and Firemen's Union will see that you don't go to Stockholm!" The Chairman had to appeal for order.

Mr. Smilie suggested that the Executive should approach the American and Labour movements and get them to send delegates and also to request the British delegates to send two representatives.

Mr. Henderson replied stating that he would be considered.

The Miners' delegates have decided, by a majority of 541 to 184 to support a consultative international socialist conference at Stockholm.

The Labour Conference amendment, opposing sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, was defeated by 391,300 for the amendment and 1,631,000 against.

The Labour Conference vote on the main resolution, favouring sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, resulted in 1,846,000 for and 550,000 against.

LATER.

MR. HENDERSON'S TRIUMPH.

The Labour Conference adjourned to August 21st to consider the draft of the peace settlement, which was circulated throughout the labour movement.

It is understood that the Sub-Committee responsible for the document consisted of Messrs. Henderson, Wardle, Roberts, Macdonald, Jowett and Sidney Webb.

Yesterday's decision of the conference is described as a triumph for Mr. Henderson, who never counted on such a majority. His feat in inducing labour to reverse its previous decision is most remarkable, as most of the Labour Ministers were opposed to his view. The impression prevailed among the delegates that the Government would refuse to issue passports.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., interviewed, stated that the threat of the Seamen's Union not to convey the Delegates to Stockholm had created an intolerable position, which might result in the railwaymen refusing to carry Mr. Henderson, Captain Tupper, and the capitalists behind them.

MR. HENDERSON'S POSITION.

LONDON, August 11th.

Yesterday's labour vote does not seem to bring the Stockholm Conference any nearer, owing to the conflicting views of the British, Russian and Franco-Belgian Socialists regarding its status.

The newspaper comments chiefly deal with Mr. Henderson's and the Cabinet's position.

A section of the Press, which for the last week has been forecasting against the Stockholm vote, to-day publishes a statement that Mr. Henderson had not disclosed to the Conference or the Labour Ministers that information had just reached him that the present Russian Government was indifferent to the Stockholm Conference, and that consequently Mr. Henderson must resign.

MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

The *Times* says that the resignation of Mr. Henderson is to be expected to-day. The *Morning Post* declares that if Mr. Henderson remains in the Cabinet important Unionist members of the Cabinet will resign, and these will be supported by many Liberals.

On the other hand, the *Daily News* says it was the reactionary Press campaign which largely decided Labour to go to Stockholm.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the vote may spur fresh efforts of the aggressive Unionists desirous of ousting Mr. Henderson from the Cabinet, but it has been proved that the forces of Labour will support him.

LORD ATHELSTAN'S RESIDENCE DYNAMITED.

MONTREAL, August 10th.

The residence of Lord Athelstan, the proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstan, Lady Athelstan and Miss Graham were uninjured.

Lord Athelstan had received letters threatening him with death because he supported conscription.

The attempted murder of Lord Athelstan has startled and shocked the public. Precautions are being taken with regard to the Ministers. A strong force of police and detectives will be posted inside and outside the Parliament buildings during the final stages of the conscription debate.

COTTON CONTROL.

LONDON, August 10th.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has accepted the Cotton Control Board's scheme. The details will probably be announced to-morrow.

NEW BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, introduced an Education Bill which provides, amongst other things, for the abolition of half-time after the war. Meanwhile, the employment of children under fourteen years of age will be most stringently restricted. Every young person would be compelled to attend part-time day continuation schools. Nursing schools for children under fire would be established. Attendance at these would be voluntary, and when a sufficiency of such schools had been provided, the age of attendance at elementary schools would be raised from five to six years. Local education authorities would be empowered to continue elementary education to the age of fifteen and part time education would be compulsory up to eighteen years of age.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN BILL.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, explaining a War Loan Bill, empowering the Government to raise a loan of £250,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said that he did not intend to issue the loan during the recess, but it was necessary for the Government to have the power to do so. He expressed great Britain's appreciation and gratitude for the large financial assistance the United States was giving to the Allies.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AIR RAIDS AND A DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

LONDON, June 18th.

Following the air raid on London a few days ago there is a loud call for reprisals. Writing a month back, I noticed the increasing aerial activity of the Huns against this country, and I interpreted public opinion as being in favour of paying the enemy in his own coin. Now that the Metropolis has been attacked by a fleet of aeroplanes resulting in hundreds of casualties, those imposing people who think that war should be waged with kid gloves and are against retaliation are ridiculed. "Are we?" it is asked, "to let the German brutes come over and massacre our women and children with impunity?" The idea is preposterous.

All along the western battle front the British and French have the mastery of the air to such an extent that the German artillery is "blinded." It may be that the enemy thinks that by repeated attacks on English towns—on London, most of all—our best fliers will be brought back to England to meet the menace. Or it may also be that, being baffled by our airmen at the front, he is murdering the civilian population here in a frenzy of hate and spleen typically German. Or he may still cherish the delusion that our people are to be cowed and terrorised, as, according to General Bernhardt and other leading German writers on warfare, civilians can and ought to be as a result of deliberate atrocities.

Whatever the reason for the latest air-raids the public now demands payment with interest. For every attack on England with its death-roll of innocent victims a German town should be blotted out. That, in a sentence, expresses the temper of the nation. Hitherto, after some particularly heinous barbarity, such as the murder of Nurse Cavell or the sinking of hospital ships, we have had Ministerial threats in general terms. But everyone is sick of threats in general terms. The time has come for action without preliminary talk; and the nation is looking to Mr. Lloyd George and the War Council to translate the national desire into deeds.

AFTER MESSINES.

The fruits of the victory of the Second Army under General Plumer on the Messines Ridge are being gathered daily in the comparatively easy capture of positions. The fact is that the Germans are retiring sooner than endure the terrific losses which an attempt to hold the plain would entail. How long this will go on remains to be seen. A study of the map clearly indicates that the encirclement of Lille is among the immediate objects of Sir Douglas Haig. The enemy knows that perfectly well, though the perusal of his *communiqués* gives no hint that he is yielding to inexorable pressure. On the contrary, these reports are so cleverly worded that the German people may well be excused for believing that the Great Hindenburg is merely developing a deep strategic plan which will presently confound the Allies and bring about the long-promised German victory.

Enormous numbers of German troops have been brought from the east front to oppose the British and French forces; in fact, the line against the Russians has been dangerously attenuated if it might be assumed the Russians were in a position to strike. But that is out of the question for the present. The Russians are too busy with debating society discussions about the brotherhood of man and the blessings of universal peace either to help their friends or to turn the enemy off Russian territory.

Meanwhile, opinion is gradually coming round to accept another winter campaign as inevitable—unless, of course, by some miracle the German military machine suddenly broke down. After the big push on the Somme, and more recently, after the Battle of Arras, expectation ran high that the war would come to a dramatic ending. But I have tried to emphasise over and over again that military opinion does not take this view. It is fortress warfare everywhere in Armageddon—in the West, in the East, in the Balkans, and before the gates of Gaza, a hard, bitter, terrific grinding down of whole nations in arms.

EXIT, THE PASTEBOARD KING.

The abdication of the preposterous "Tino" is fairly positive proof that the German game is played out in Greece. For weeks past it has been evident that the situation would have to be cleared up, either by the King's honest support of the Allies' policy or by his withdrawal.

Whether voluntarily or under pressure, the road that leads into exile is the one King Constantine has taken, accompanied by the Crown Prince, a rabid pro-German like his father, and by the Queen, who, as the Kaiser's sister, has worked and schemed against the Entente. In this instance, as in the case of the ex-Tsaritsa, German women have brought ruin to the Royal houses into which they married. Moreover, instead of succeeding in their attempts to bind the countries of their adoption closely to Germany their efforts created a gulf which must inevitably widen as time passes.

As the new ruler of Greece, Prince Alexander will have a fair chance to act as a constitutional monarch. He has certainly received an object-lesson of what must be his fate if he indulges in intrigue against the Allies. In London it is hoped, with some degree of confidence, that M. Venizelos, who has played a manly part throughout, will be able to carry the nation with him, and that, by co-operation with us in Macedonia, the Greek record may yet be retrieved.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"SEPARATE PEACE."

THE BUBBLE PRICKED.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

The German public, which heretofore has been lulled by its Government into belief in a separate peace with Russia, is undergoing the painful process of disillusionment. Both wings of the Socialist party are now permitted by the censorship to reveal the fact that not only is a separate peace with Russia unattainable, but that the much-advertised Stockholm Conference will never take place—at all events, in the form meditated by its German originators. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Herr Scheideemann, the leader of the "Kaiser's Socialists" and the chief agent of the Wilhelmstrasse in this cunning, yet transparent, intrigue, who has returned to Berlin from Stockholm, has contributed to the *Vorwaerts* a long article, in which, while emphasising that the Government's policy is not that of the Social Democrats, he expresses himself in rather pessimistic terms about peace, and fears that "despite Stockholm, we shall probably have to face a fourth winter of war." He adds:—"To prevent this if possible, and in an honourable manner, is our duty." As one means towards this, though not an infallibly certain one, but nevertheless most promising, he indicates the demoralisation of Germany. Herr Scheideemann is greatly disappointed that the new "Orientation" does not make any progress, and describes it as distressing that the very demands of the German people have been proclaimed by their opponents in their war formula against Germany since Russia accomplished her great revolution and America joined in the war.

Even more significant are the remarks of Herr Hanse, leader of the Socialist minority, made before his departure for Stockholm, which are quoted in the *Dusseldorfer General-Anzeiger*. He said:—

"Our journey will not be useless, especially as the arrival of the Russian delegates is assured, and the French and English will pass through Stockholm. Although they will not be allowed to confer with us nobody can forbid me, for instance, from greeting Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a friendly way, and having a discussion with him."

Unfortunately peace is again far off, and the efforts for a separate peace with Russia are completely useless. The recent offer made through Swiss mediation may be the result of the desire for peace in Austria-Hungary. There peace is honestly wished for. The German Government missed the right moment, and the pan-Germans are still in power."

Meanwhile the *Berliner Tageblatt* attacks those German circles which demand that the Government shall seek a separate peace with Russia, and cries out for "peace all round." This influential organ of advanced Radicalism writes:—

"Instead of a separate peace bringing a speedy general peace it is to be expected that Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States would continue the war, while Germany would be loaded with the financial and economic support of Russia without the possibility of obtaining a ton of corn within the next few years."

The Russian peace formula is inadequate. It is most important that the conclusion of peace shall substitute right for might in international relations, and only such a peace can give Germany and an exhausted Europe that repose and security which they need to heal their terrible wounds. Every utterance of the separate peace idea works in Russia for the continuation of the war, whereas a policy aiming at a general peace, based upon justice, would find powerful support in the Russian desire for peace."

WAR'S EFFECT ON MARRIAGE WOMEN WHO CAN NEVER HOPE TO BE WIVES.

The Bishop of Peterborough called attention, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral recently, to the possibility that, in view of the number of men killed in the war, women may have more difficulty in finding husbands than hitherto.

"One grave question of the future, possibly of the near future," said the bishop, "is the ideas of marriage which will prevail. It is possible that the holy estate will be attacked in a way we have never known; we may be confronted by efforts of many people, in view of the present unprecedented situation."

"One of the tragedies of the war is that the wholesale destruction of young manhood in the war will have the effect that many thousands of girls will never know the joy of motherhood."

"What is to be the equivalent of munition and other work? Where are the forces that have been generated to find their outlet? Some scope there must be for the surpassing energy that war has brought forth. To that problem the Church must find the answer, and not a mere routine answer."

U-BOATS AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

A distinctly confident feeling prevails respecting the suppression of submarine piracy. There is far less anxiety about the food supply than existed a few weeks ago. In private conversation Members of Parliament are distinctly optimistic. The man who was recently asking in the Press, "What is the Navy doing?" has lost interest in the subject. "One hears in the Clubs and elsewhere of captures and sinkings of U-boats by fearful and wonderful methods which dare not be divulged, but which indicate that our sailors are 'handy men' in very truth and deed. Since the Battle of Jutland the Germans have concentrated on the building of submarines, which are made in different parts of the country. The sections are assembled in North Sea shipyards and there put together. By means of this enormous amount of energy the boats are turned out with extraordinary speed. But in England the best opinion holds that they can never be built in sufficient numbers to decide the war. The enemy has staked everything on this hope, which becomes more and more illusive as the days go by.—H.E.

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ON SALE HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS. PRICE \$5. DAILY PRESS OFFICE

WEATHER REPORT.

On August 11th at 10.10—No. 1 signal hoisted.

At 12.30—No returns from Indo-China, Japan and all continental stations north of Fochow. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased moderately over Formosa and the adjacent China Coast. At 8. this morning, the typhoon was situated in Lat. 20 deg. N. Long. 118 deg. E. moving W.N.W. at 10 m.p.h. threatening the vicinity of Hongkong within the 24 hours.

N.B.—Owing to lack of telegraphic returns, no weather map will be issued to-day.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January, 63.19 inches, against an average of 57.43 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

- Signal Symbol. Meaning.
- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
 - 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
 - 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
 - 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
 - 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
 - 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
 - 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the Headquarters of the storm signal mark on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company near the Leichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Se Kung, She Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from Lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h.), and also velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Light in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai, both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, Tel. 42. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half valid for 6 months to all European or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

IFREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Street.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and

have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All

steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates

to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Building, 2nd Floor. Telephone No. 1874.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TIKEMBANG" ... 19th August.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Building Managing Agents.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE
Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers ... to sail.

"BINDJANI" ... 16th August.

"VONDEL" ... 12th Sept.

"ORANJE" ... 12th Sept.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" ... 26th Sept.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

3521

SHIPS ENGINES BOILERS MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co. Limited.

Representative, Messrs. Thornycroft & Co. Limited.

Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

The Taidoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong Kong, Ltd., Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents, Telephone No. 1111.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Parity Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application. Telegraphic address "COUPON". Telephone No. 524.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, August 10th.

Station On Date On Date	Day	at	at
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.67	29.63
Temperature	89	82	85
Humidity	64	88	86
Wind Direction	West	NE	South
Force	3	7	2
Weather	3	7	2
Rain	0.49

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th 89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th 81

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 13th to 19th August.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Date	Day	Time	Height	Date	Day	Time	Height
Mon	13	5.38	6.4	12.7	1	5	
Tue	14	6.40	6.7	2.3	1	2	
Wed	15	7.33	6.8	0.36	3	7	
Thurs	16	8.16	7.0	1.28	3	4	
Fri	17	8.51	7.1	2.11	3	1	
Satur	18	9.22	7.0	2.83	2	8	
Sun	19	10.31	6.8	3.34	2	7	
		10.46	5.0	4.29	1	3	

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "HANNA NIELSEN."

Captain L. J. Danielson, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 15th Aug. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Aug. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports at a Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1917. [33]

S.S. "CORDILLERE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and lashing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 19th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Hongkong, 9th August.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried out through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BRIS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 13th Aug. 4 P.M.
THINGTAO, WENSHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Aug. Dlight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILE and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 17th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Snake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing-dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.

Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | SADO MARU | THURSDAY, 23rd
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI. | Capt. Shinobe | 18,500 | Aug. at Noon.

MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | SHIDZUAKA MARU | WED'DAY, 12th
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Noma | 12,500 | Sept. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and | TANGO MARU | FRIDAY, 17th
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Soyeda | 13,500 | Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and | IYO MARU | MONDAY, 13th
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Takao | 12,500 | Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and | KITANO MARU | SUNDAY, 26th
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Cope | 16,000 | Aug. at 11 A.M.

TAISHO MARU | THURSDAY, 16th
Capt. Ogawa | 8,000 | Aug.

ASAHI MARU | WED'DAY, 22nd
Capt. Kozaka | 8,000 | Aug.

KOBE ...

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	12,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,200 "
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 15th Aug. Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

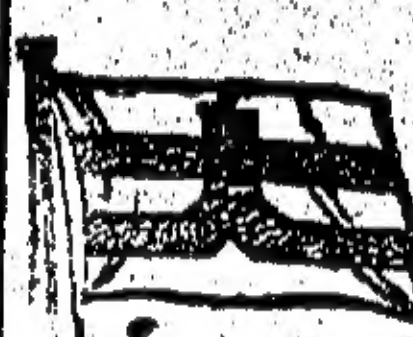
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOBHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 9 A.M.
"KAWO MARU" ... WED'DAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARITIME.

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